

MIGRATION NOTES FROM STATE COLLEGE,
CENTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

BY THOMAS D. BURLEIGH

(Continued from June Number)

42. CROSSBILL—*Loxia curvirostra minor*.
One record, five birds seen March 26, 1916, feeding in several pitch pines.
43. WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL—*Loxia leucoptera*.
One record, three birds seen Feb. 22, 1916, feeding in a large hemlock; one an adult male, one an immature male, and the third a female.
44. REDPOLL—*Acanthis linaria linaria*.
Abundant during the winter of 1916-17, flocks varying from a few birds to at times fully five hundred being seen at frequent intervals from Nov. 5 through March 22; invariably they were feeding on the seeds of weeds sticking above the snow that covered the ground, and when in large flocks were very restless and constantly shifting about; one other record, a flock of seventy-five birds being seen March 26, 1919.
45. PINE SISKIN—*Spinus pinus*.
A very irregular migrant, common one year and then perhaps not seen for several years; recorded for the fall migration only in 1916, but abundant then from Oct. 1 through Nov. 9, when flocks varying from twenty-five to a hundred and fifty birds were seen, feeding almost entirely in the willows that were badly infested at the time with aphids; earliest record for the spring migration March 15, 1919; latest, May 15, 1917.
46. SNOW BUNTING—*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*.
An uncommon migrant, and recorded but twice; in 1916 a flock of possibly forty birds appeared March 19 and remained through the 24th, feeding with a large flock of Horned Larks in the open fields about the town; in 1917 four birds were seen January 24, feeding about a large manure pile with a flock of fifty Prairie Horned Larks.
47. LAPLAND LONGSPUR—*Calcarius lapponicus lapponicus*.
One record, a single bird seen March 22, 1917, feeding in an open field with a flock of two hundred Horned Larks.
48. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia leucophrys leucophrys*.
A common migrant; earliest, May 2, 1919; average, May 8; latest, May 21, 1916; plentiful by the 12th; earliest for the fall migration, Sept. 28, 1916; birds usually plentiful by the 10th of October; latest, Oct. 28, 1916.
49. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 13, 1916; average, April 24; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest May 19, 1915; earliest, fall migration, Sept. 19, 1914; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest, Nov. 19, 1916.

50. TREE SPARROW—*Spizella monticola monticola*.
A common winter resident; earliest, Oct. 28, 1915; average, Nov. 1; plentiful by the end of the first week in November; latest, April 20, 1919; average, April 11; many heard singing after the middle of March.
51. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO—*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*.
A common winter resident; earliest, Sept. 19, 1914; average, Sept. 22; plentiful by the middle of October; latest, May 9, 1915; invariably very plentiful the latter part of March and the first of April, large flocks being very numerous then.
52. SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 8, 1919; average, April 15; latest, May 14, 1917; earliest fall migration, Sept. 19, 1916; latest, Nov. 28, 1916; birds plentiful by the end of the first week in October.
53. FOX SPARROW—*Passercella iliaca iliaca*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 1, 1919; average, March 25; plentiful by the first of April; latest, April 19, 1917; average, April 15; earliest fall migration, Oct. 17, 1915; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest, Nov. 23, 1915; average, Nov. 20.
54. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK—*Zamelodia ludoviciana*.
A fairly common migrant; earliest, May 1, 1915; average, May 6; latest, May 24, 1916; earliest fall migration, Sept. 14, 1915; latest, Oct. 19, 1916; average, Sept. 24.
55. BANK SWALLOW—*Riparia riparia*.
A scarce spring migrant; earliest, April 19, 1916; latest, May 18, 1916.
56. MIGRANT SHRIKE—*Lanius ludovicianus migrans*.
A scarce and irregular migrant; six records, as follows: 1914, Nov. 1, Nov. 7, Nov. 14; 1915, Nov. 17; 1916, March 24, March 25; birds seen in the fall frequently heard singing.
57. NASHVILLE WARBLER—*Vermivora rubricapilla rubricapilla*.
A common spring migrant; earliest, April 28, 1915; average, April 30; plentiful by the end of the first week in May and frequently heard singing; latest, May 14, 1916.
58. TENNESSEE WARBLER—*Vermivora peregrina*.
A common spring migrant; earliest, May 6, 1919; average, May 8; plentiful by the 15th, and singing then; latest, May 26, 1916; one record for the fall migration; two birds seen Sept. 19, 1916.
59. CAPE MAY WARBLER—*Dendroica tigrina*.
A regular but by no means common migrant; a few are seen during each spring and fall migration, but rarely over one or two at one time; earliest spring migration, May 7, 1916; latest, May 22, 1916; other dates of arrival, May 8, 1915, and May 7, 1919; for departure, May 17, 1915, and May 15, 1919; earliest fall migration, Sept. 22, 1916; latest, Oct. 15, 1916.
60. MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 19, 1917; average, April 26; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest, May 19, 1915; earliest fall migration, Sept. 18, 1915; plentiful by the first of October; latest, Nov. 14, 1916; average, Nov. 4.

61. MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*.
A common migrant; earliest, May 3, 1916; average, May 8; latest, May 29, 1915; earliest fall migration, Sept. 13, 1914; latest, Oct. 3, 1916.
62. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER—*Dendroica castanea*.
A common spring migrant, appearing in small flocks after the middle of May, when other northern warblers are becoming scarce; unusually plentiful during the spring migration of 1916, one flock being seen May 21, in which there were fully twenty-five birds; arrival May 17, 1915, May 14, 1916, and May 17, 1919; latest, May 27, 1916; three records for the fall migration, Oct. 2, 1915, Sept. 20, 1916, and Sept. 24, 1916.
63. BLACK-POLL WARBLER—*Dendroica striata*.
A common migrant, and one of the latest to appear in the spring; earliest, May 14, 1916; plentiful by the latter part of the month; latest, June 1, 1916; earliest fall migration, Sept. 14, 1915; latest, Oct. 28, 1915.
64. YELLOW PALM WARBLER—*Dendroica palmarum hypochrysa*.
A common spring migrant; earliest, April 15, 1919; average, April 30; plentiful by the end of the first week in May; latest, May 15, 1917; average, departure, May 12; two records for the fall migration, Sept. 19, 1914, and Sept. 24, 1916.
65. NORTHERN WATER THRUSH—*Sciurus noveboracensis noveboracensis*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 24, 1917; average, April 26; plentiful by the first of May; latest, May 27, 1916; average departure, May 19; but two records for the fall migration, the majority of the birds being gone by the middle of September, one Sept. 14, 1915, and one Oct. 14, 1916.
66. CONNECTICUT WARBLER—*Oporornis agilis*.
A scarce fall migrant; four records, single birds each time, as follows: 1915, Sept. 28 and Sept. 30, 1916, Sept. 23 and Sept. 24.
67. MOURNING WARBLER—*Oporornis philadelphia*.
A scarce spring migrant; three records, single birds each time, as follows: 1915, May 17 and May 29; 1916, May 21.
68. WILSON'S WARBLER—*Wilsonia pusilla pusilla*.
A common migrant; earliest, May 12, 1916; average, May 17; usually plentiful by the 21st; latest, May 27, 1916; latest fall migration, Sept. 19, 1915.
69. PIPIT—*Anthus rubescens*.
A somewhat scarce migrant; earliest, Feb. 28, 1917; average, March 30; latest, May 14, 1917; earliest fall migration, Sept. 30, 1916; latest, Nov. 28, 1916.
70. WINTER WREN—*Tannus hiemalis hiemalis*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 26, 1916; average, April 1; plentiful by the middle of the month; latest, May 14, 1917; average departure, May 4; earliest fall migration, Sept. 19, 1914; average, Sept. 23; birds invariably very plentiful for a few days during the middle of October, being seen everywhere then; latest, Dec. 3, 1914; average departure, Nov. 20; one winter record, a single bird seen Jan. 25, 1917.

71. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN—*Telmatodytes palustris palustris*.
One spring record, a single bird seen April 26, 1916; fairly common during the fall migration that year, but not seen other years; first, Sept. 19; fairly plentiful by the 26th of the month; last, Oct. 25.
72. BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*.
A common migrant; earliest, March 30, 1917; average, April 8; plentiful by the middle of the month; latest, May 14, 1917; average departure, May 8; earliest, fall migration, Sept. 13, 1914; average, Sept. 21; plentiful by the middle of October; latest, Dec. 9, 1916; one winter record, two birds seen Feb. 26, 1917.
73. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*.
An irregular and often scarce migrant; earliest, April 14, 1915; latest, May 13, 1916; other dates of arrival, April 30, 1916, April 26, 1917, and May 6, 1919; for departure, May 1, 1915, and May 13, 1919; earliest fall migration, Sept. 24, 1916; latest, Nov. 14, 1914; other dates for departure, Oct. 21, 1915, and Oct. 24, 1916.
74. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus satrapa satrapa*.
A common winter resident; earliest, Sept. 25, 1915; average, Sept. 28; plentiful by the first week in October; latest, spring migration, April 30, 1916; average, April 25.
75. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET—*Regulus calendula calendula*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 8, 1919; average, April 15; plentiful within a few days after they are first seen; latest, May 16, 1915; average departure, May 15; earliest, fall migration, Sept. 21, 1916; average, Sept. 30; latest, Nov. 1, 1916; average departure, Oct. 31; one winter record, one bird lingering for six days, from the 4th through the 9th of January, 1917, in a short stretch of woods.
76. VEERY—*Hylocichla fuscescens fuscescens*.
A very scarce migrant; two records, both for the spring migration of 1916, single birds seen May 18 and May 24.
77. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla aliciae aliciae*.
A scarce, and late spring migrant; earliest, May 29, 1915; latest, June 1, 1915.
78. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.
A common migrant; earliest, May 6, 1916; average, May 10; plentiful by the middle of the month; latest, May 26, 1916; earliest fall migration, Sept. 14, 1915; usually fairly plentiful within a few days after they are first seen; latest, Sept. 29, 1914; average, Sept. 26.
79. HERMIT THRUSH—*Hylocichla guttata pallasi*.
A common migrant; earliest, April 2, 1917; average, April 7; plentiful by the middle of the month; latest, May 12, 1917; average, departure, May 1; earliest fall migration, Sept. 29, 1914; average, Oct. 7; plentiful by the latter part of that month; latest, Nov. 16, 1916; average departure, Nov. 1.

The scarcity of reasonably large bodies of water, or large streams, causes my migration data on the water birds to be rather meager and incomplete. There is one large pond at

Scotia, some six miles southwest of State College, and a smaller pond at Oak Hall, five miles northeast of the town, but otherwise with the exception of a few creeks there are few inducements for such species as ducks or sandpipers to linger here on their way north or south.

IV. STRAGGLERS

1. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER—*Centurus carolinus*
One record, a single bird seen March 12, 1917, in a tree at the side of a road.
 2. PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne subis subis*
Two records, single birds, seen Sept. 30, 1915 and May 4, 1916.
 3. CAROLINA WREN—*Thryothorus ludovicianus ludovicianus*
Two records, single birds seen Feb. 19, 1917 and March 16, 1917, each time in the top of a tree singing.
 4. LABRADOR CHICKADEE—*Penthestes hudsonicus nigra*
One bird seen March 18, 1917, near Rouchtown, Lycoming County, a neighboring county lying in this same range of mountains.
- Georgia State College of Agriculture,
Athens, Georgia—January, 1924.

WATER BIRDS BREEDING ON PIERCE POND, MAINE

ALLEN H. WOOD, JR., BOSTON, MASS.

Pierce Pond is one of Maine's most beautiful lake-jewels, set eleven hundred feet above sea level in the mountains near the Canadian border. The pond is approximately nine miles long and not over three miles wide at any point.

Only three camps on the shores of the pond disturb the absolute wilderness of the surrounding country; except during the fishing and gunning season, there is seldom anyone in the three camps.

Twenty-two years ago the stream-outlet at the foot of the pond was dammed to provide headwater for logging. This dam caused the water in the pond to rise about six feet above its former level. Thousands of trees which were growing close to the edge of the pond were partially submerged and soon died. Today, thousands of dead and broken stumps border the pond. These stumps vary from three to forty feet in height, and most of them are partly or entirely hollow.

American Golden-eye.

The American Golden-eye Duck breeds in these stumps of dead trees by the hundreds. Joe, my guide, and I found ten nests in one large cove where the stumps were particularly thick. I saw several male Barrow's Golden-Eyes during my four